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unusually happy conditions in that a very large company of mounted police kept the annoying Arabs entirely in the background. On the afternoon of the 13th, the khedive received five hundred of the members of the congress at the Abdin Palace, democratically shaking hands with each of his guests. His Highness further entertained the congress the next day at tea at the Barrage, the journey thither being made in the khedive's private yachts. Warm appreciation is due the members of the local committee for the time and strength they have devoted to the congress; even now, when the sessions have closed, many of them are taking the wearisome journey to the south to guide members of the congress who, despite the lateness of the season and consequent heat, wish to have a glimpse of the monuments of Upper Egypt.

The closing general session was held April 15 in the Egyptian University. Rome was chosen as the next place of meeting. Regulations formulated by the Permanent Committee along lines suggested in 1905 were read, article by article, and adopted. One of the changes from the original plan of organization is the introduction of a special section, "Archaeology of Oriental Countries."

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### THE SIMPLE PAST CONDITION WITH POTENTIAL INDICATIVE IN APODOSIS

This form of conditional sentence is recognized in various discussions of the Greek conditional sentences, for example, by implication in the *Greek Moods and Tenses* of Goodwin, §403, and explicitly in the Kühner-Gerth *Ausführliche Grammatik* in a remark appended to the discussion of the unreal conditional sentence, Paragraph 574, Anmerk. 2. Goodwin and the others who discuss the matter give, so far as I have been able to observe, no example of this construction which does not imply a denial of the protasis. The only example given in Kühner-Gerth which apparently shows this combination "eines realen Indikativs im Vordersatze mit einem irrealen oder potentialen Indikativ im Nachsatze" is Dem. 19. 153 *εἰ γὰρ ἦσαν, ὥς ἦσαν τότε, Φωκεῖς σὺ καὶ Πύλας εἶχον, ἐκείνος μὲν ὑμῖν οὐδὲν ἂν εἶχεν ἀνατείνασθαι φοβερὸν, δι' ὃ τῶν δικαίων ἂν τι παρίδετε*.

The Kühner-Gerth translation of *εἰ ἦσαν . . . καὶ Πύλας εἶχον* is *si erant . . . habebant*. This is seen to be manifestly wrong if the passage is examined in its context. The sentence means "if the Phocians were (now) or had remained unharmed as they then were, Philip would not have been able to intimidate you." It is an unreal condition, as the whole passage following in which Demosthenes discusses what might have been (*ἐμελλε*) shows. Weil in his note on this passage translates: "si enim essent ut tum erant." Voemel also in his Latin translation

writes "si enim essent Phocenses incolumes ut tum erant et Pylas tene-rent, ille nullum vobis terrorem incutere potuisset." Dareste's translation is "car si les Phocidiens fussent restés debout comme ils étaient," etc. Reiske remarks: "malim εἰ γὰρ νῦν ἦσαν, nam oppositum adverbium insequens τότε postulat." To which Schaefer replies: "non postulat, quippe νῦν latet in modo conditionalis ἦσαν." The Kühner-Gerth interpretation is not logical and indeed the writer adds, to help out the connection of thought, "wenn er es auch versucht hätte." This would of course be the real protasis and εἰ ἦσαν, etc., would be relegated to the position of a causal clause "considering the safety which then existed and the fact that they possessed Thermopylae." So according to their own interpretation the sentence does not illustrate the Kühner-Gerth statement that the combination of simple past protasis and unreal apodosis is possible.

In Latin there would be no ambiguity. The sentence "si essent Phocenses incolumes" denies at once the continued safety of the Phocians, whereas in Greek the protasis in question may be (1) a simple past condition; (2) a condition contrary to fact in present time; (3) a condition contrary to fact in past time. As soon as the potential indicative in apodosis is united with it, it involves a denial of the continued safety of Phocis.

A progression toward clearness of statement is seen in the development of the conditional sentence in Greek from the Homeric Greek, which in unreal sentences employs the optative, the mood of imagination, and only puts the question as one to be considered without emphasizing the fact that the possibility suggested in the protasis belongs to the past and is no longer possible. There is but one instance in Homer (if there is one—see Munro and Goodwin on the passage, *Od.* iv. 178), where the indicative is used in a present contrary-to-fact sentence. In Latin "si fecissem," in German "wenn ich es gethan hätte," in French "si je l'avais fait," in English "if I had done it," the opposite statement "non feci (feceram)," etc., is distinctly implied, but even in the developed Greek expression εἰ ἐποίησα is ambiguous until the apodosis is also expressed.

A sentence which apparently shows the combination alleged by Kühner-Gerth to be possible is found in Lysias vii. 20: Καὶ ἐμοὶ μὲν οὐδεμίαν ἂν ἀπολογίαν ὑπέλιπες, αὐτὸς δὲ εἰ μὲν σοι ἐχθρὸς ἦν, ἐν τούτῳ τῷ τρόπῳ ἦσθα ἂν με τετιμωρημένος, εἰ δὲ τῆς πόλεως ἕνεκα ἔπραττες, οὕτως ἐξελέγξας οὐκ ἂν ἐδόκει εἶναι συκοφάντης, εἰ δὲ κερδαίνειν ἐβούλου, τότε ἂν πλείστον ἔλαβες.

This sentence is peculiarly instructive because of the fact that of the three protases and the three apodoses two of the protases and all the apodoses are contrary to fact. Nicomachus was not an ἐχθρὸς of the speaker and so gratified no grudge against him by the supposed act, his motives were not those of a citizen wishing the welfare of his city and he had exposed himself to the charge of συκοφαντία. His object, however, was gain as is stated in paragraph 39.—Νικόμαχος ὑπὸ τῶν ἐχθρῶν πεισθεὶς τῶν ἐμῶν τοῦτοι

τὸν ἀγῶνα ἀγωνίζεται, οὐχ ὡς ἀδικοῦντα ἐλπίζων ἀποδείξειν, ἀλλ' ὡς ἀργύριον παρ' ἐμοῦ λήψεσθαι προσδοκῶν. The feeling of unreality is, of course, hovering about the whole sentence and the alleged occasion of all the conditions contained in these protases is denied. Nicomachus did *not* desire to make money *under those circumstances*, inasmuch as those circumstances never existed. The sentence is similar to Dem. iv. 1 cited by Professor Goodwin in *Moods and Tenses* 510, 511.

I should deny, then, the existence in Greek of the combination of a simple past condition of the so-called "logical" form and a potential indicative apodosis where the condition is not dependent in thought on some hypothesis expressed or implied by virtue of which the truth of the simple condition under those unreal circumstances is denied.

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## PROPERTIUS II. xii. 18

Si puer est alio traice puella tuo

I have to suggest an emendation of this celebrated corrupt passage, which appears to have a good deal of intrinsic probability, but which is rather disconcerting to those who maintain the general integrity of the MSS tradition for Propertius. When, in my text of 1901, I conjectured

Si puer est, animo traice, puella, tuo

(taking *animo . . . tuo* as a dative of place whither) what partly moved me was the desideration of something to restore the ordinary idiom of the Latin pentameter, a distribution of the substantive and epithet pair between the two hemistichs. I do not now defend that reading, nor touch the question whether *traicere* could ever suffer a crasis analogous to that of *deicere* and *reicere*. For the desired idiom in metrical structure can be got by a change that is paleographically very slight, namely, *trāite* for *traice*:

Si puer est *alio tramite* puella tuo

So far we have a (hypothetically) sound core amidst the corruption, from which one may extend the repair of the verse.

Next, for the beginning: *si pudor est* in V is, I believe, a clever conjecture by a humanist, satisfactory in sense, but highly unlikely to have been corrupted into *si puer est*. The word *est* is probably sound: a third-person verb, conflicting with the apparent run of the sentence, is not a likely interpolation. What I conjecture that the copyist of N (and whatever other coeval representative of the tradition there may have been besides N) had before him, is

*su per est alio tramite.*